VICESBURG.

Important Official Despatches from Gen. Grant and Gen. Huribut.

THE CAPTURE OF JACESO

Destruction of the Mississippi State Capitol.

Reported Abandonment of Vicksburg by the Enemy.

Rebel Reinforcements Hurrying Forward.

Great Battle Expected Mear

General Grant, under date of May 11, telegraphed to General Halleck as follows:

"My force will be this evening as far adva along Fourteen Mile creek, the left near Black river, and extending in a line nearly east and west. as they can get without bringing on a general es-

"I shall communicate with Grand Gulf no heavy escort.

General Grant also telegraphed General Halleck, from Raymond, Miss., on the 14th instant, as fol-

"McPherson took this place on the 12th inst after a brisk fight of more than two hours.

"Our loss was fifty-one killed and one hundred and eighty wounded. The enemy's loss was seventy-five killed (buried by us) and one hundred and eighty-six prisoners captured, besides the

"McPherson is now at Clinton. General Sheran is on the direct Jackson road, and General McClernand is bringing up the rear.

"I will attack the State capital to-day."

Official Despatch from General Huribut. WASHINGTON, May 19, 1863.

The following is a telegram from General Hurlbut, dated Memphis, and received here to-day:-"General Grant has taken Jackson. The Capitol

"From five to ten thousand mounted men are vance in the direction of the Memphis Railroad.

"A citizen just up from Jackson reports that the memy abandoned Vicksbury on Sunday, marching on the ridge northeast to Livingston, which is twenty miles northwest of Jackson."

Reports vin Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 19, 1863. The defeat of the rebels at Raymond, Miss., is said to have been very disastrous to them. We are yet without particulars.

General Grant took Jackson on the 14th instant and it is reported burned the State Capitol. Heavy reinforcements were hurrying forward to

the rebels, and stopping twelve miles east of

A great battle is imminent.

or about May 12.

Reinforcements for the Rebels.

Museussnoro, Tenn., May 18, 1863. It is said that General Bragg has received reinforcements of three brigades; but it is also asserted that the same troops had gone to the sid of Vicksburg. The forces alluded to are the brigades of General Churchill, just exchanged; General Gists, from Charleston, and General Walker, from Savannah. [General Walker was defeated by Grant at Missleeippi Springs .- ED. HERALD.] Certain it is that all their troops passed West on

MURPRESBORO, Tenn., May 19, 1863. It is suspected that General Bragg's late demonstration on our immediate front was to cover a movement of a part of his forces to reinforce Vicksburg. Nothing, however, is positively known as to the actual withdrawal of troops from General

The three brigades reported as reinforcing Vicksburg under General Joe Johnston are probably those of Churchill, Gist and Walker, noticed as

moving West about the 10th.

Colonel Dodge, from Tuscumbia, says there is but little doubt of reinforcements for General Pemberton from Georgia and Charleston.

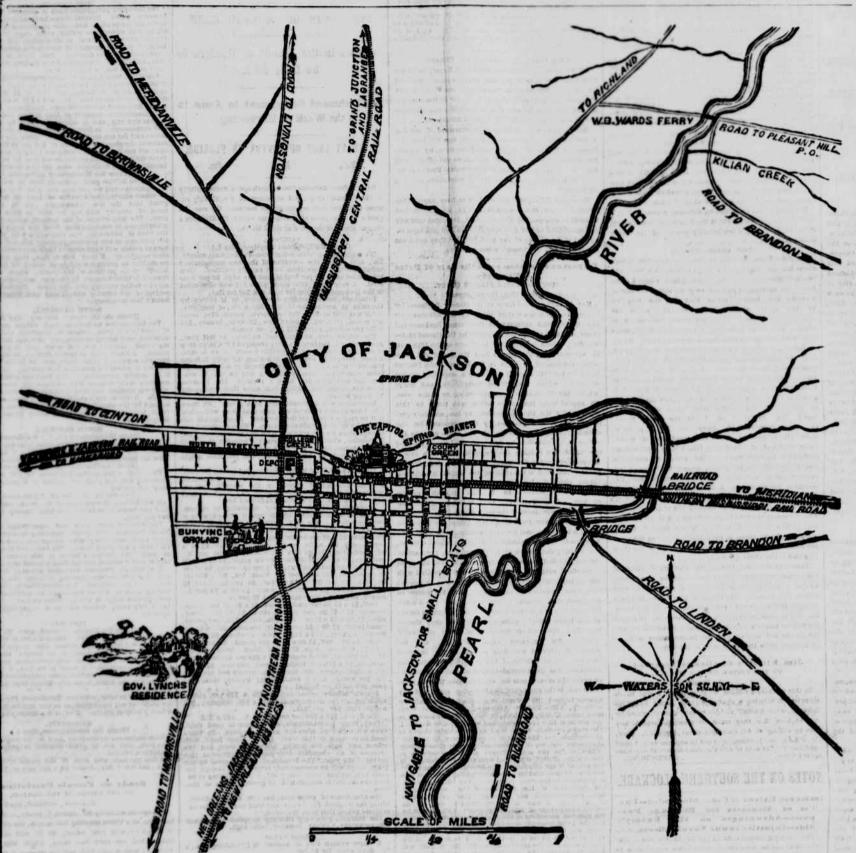
General Huribut telegraphs that he learns from rebel sources that General Grant has burned the State House of Mississippi. The despatch is so worded that it leaves me in doubt whether the city of Jackson, or only the State House, is destroyed.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

A despatch in the Atlanta Intelligencer, of May 15, says a fight had taken place at Raymond, Miss., on the 12th inst., in which the rebels, under General Gregg, had been beaten with a heavy loss. river is navigable for cotton and small boats from Jack

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI. THE

Location of the City---Its Railroad Connections---Its Strategical Importance. The



Among the killed was Colonel McGaverick, of the Tenth Tennessee.

The newspaper correspondents captured at Vicksburg on the 3d inst. were in Richmond on the 16th.

The Seare in Mississippi.

Chief Magistrate, to appeal to your patriotism for united effort in expelling our enemies from the soil of Mississip pl. It can sed must be done. Let no mun capable of selling the invasion. Duty, interest, our common safety,

our homes, our honor, liberty itself.

The exalted position, won in her name upon every but tie field where Mississippi's sons have unfuried her proud banner, and buried defiance in the face of overwheiming numbers, forbids that her honor, the chivalry of her ple, the glory of her daring deeds on foreign fields, should be tarnished and her streaming battle flag dragged to the dust by barbarian hordes on her own soil.

Awake, then-arouse, Mississippians, young and old. from your fertile plains, your beautiful towns and cities, your once quiet and happy but now descrated homes, come and join your brothers in arms, your sons and neigh-bors, who are now baring their beasens to the storm of battle at your very doors and in defence of all you hold

Meet in every county with your arms ; organize panies of not less than twenty (under the late act of Congress), forward your musket rolls to this office, and you will be received into the service with all the pro-tection and rights belonging to other suidiers in the

Ammunition will be furnished you, and every aid

kindretare bravely fighting your battles on other fields kindrefere bravely include your name, the burning dis-grace of successful invasion of their homes, of insult and injury to their wives, mothers and sisters, of repine and ruin, with God's help and by your assistance, shall never be written while a Missinsippian lives to feel in his provid

heart the scorehing degradation.

Every moment's inaction and delay but streng bene your enemy and weakens your brothers in arms. Let aside, to assist in organizing as many companies as be raised in each county, and report immediately to this other for orders. By this course you will enable our arms in a short time to repet the invader, secure the nafety of your homes, and shed imperionable issuer on your cause. You will not be without assistance, no man forego the proud distinction of being one of country's defenders, or hereafter wear the diagraceful hadge of the destardly traitor who refused to defend his

JOHN J. PETIUS, Governor of Mississippi.

Sketch of Jackson, Miss., and Vicinity. Jackson is a city of Mussissippi, of which State it is the capital. It is situated in Hinds county, and has herefutore been a very thriving place. It is located on the right or western bank of the Pearl river, at the terminos of the Vicksburg and Jackson Bailroad. In the city are stations of the Southern Mississippi, New Orleans and Jackson. roads, and it is thereby a great centre of business. The site previous to the rebellion, a number of churches, several news uper offices, the State and counts buildings, executive mansion, the State lunatic segrets, no institution for tury or State prison, a United States land office and several other prominent buildings. The State prison is a large and handsome editice, and the State House (which is reported as having been burned by the Culted States forces under General Grant) was an eleat building, and cost for the erection them of hix hundred thousand dollars. The Peart

son to the Mississippi Sound, leading into the Gulf of Mexico, and in "olden times" from thirty to forty thousand bales of cotton were annually shipped from the Mississippi capital. To show the progress made in the prospective rise and progress of Jackson, it is but necessary to glance at the census returns. In 1850 the population numbered 1,381; in 1865 it had increased to about 3,900; and in 1859 the returns showed a further increase, numbering them 3,500. It is distant by rail from Vicksham for the country of the progress of the returns showed a further increase, numbering them 3,500. It is distant by rail from Vicksham for the country of the standard of the country of the standard of the s burg forty-four and a half miles; from Meridian, ninety five and a half miles, from New Orleans, one handred and eighty-three miles; from Grand Junction, two hundred ristian, two bundred and eighty-nine and a half mile from Memphis, via Grand Junction, two hundred and sixty five miles: from I-u k a, via Grand Junction, two dred and seventy six miles, and via Meridian, three via Grand Junction, four hundred and seventy miles, and bile, via Meridian, two hundred and twenty nine and a half miles; from Port Gibson, by the turnpike road. about sixty miles from Raymond, about fifteen miles, and tween Jackson and Vicksburg may become of promi interest during the forthcoming operations, it may be as well to point them out individually, with their respective listances from each place.

Black River Bridge S Mount Afban. 5);

Wount Afban. 5);

Wicksburg. The county in which Jackson is situated is located in

the augthwest central part of the State, and bas an area of about 930 square miles, or 595,290 acres. The Pearl river forms the boundary on the east and the Big Black river on the northwest. The surface is nearly level and the soil very fertile. In 1850 the county produced about eighty thousand bushels of peas and beans, the greatest quantity produced by any county of the United States. Raymond is the seat of justice of the county, although the Stare capital is also located in the vicinity. The member of Congress for Mississippi. The population county in 1860 was \$1,000, of whom less than nine

Sketch of the Pearl River. The Pearly over, which runs through nearly one half of the State of Mississippi, rises in Winston county, in the northeast central part of the State, and flows in A southwesterly direction to the city of Jackson. Here it makes a night deviation from its course, and flows south-southeast, until it strikes the boundary line which divides the States of Mississippi and Louisians. From this point it pursues a direct southerly course until it reaches Lake Borgue, through which it flows into the Mississippi Sound and the Gulf of Mexico. By this means a communi-States caval and military depots-Ship Island. whole length of the river exceeds two hundred and fity miles. The navigation of the stream is somewhat impeted by sand burs and drift wood; but flatboats and other light draught vessels often account the river as high as

The New York Loyal League State Mass

Meeting. Unca, May 19, 1803 The Committee of the Loyal League from New York or rived in this city to-day, to make arrangements for the State mass meeting to be held here on the 27th. A strong the gathering will be one of the most extensive ever held

The American Buptlet Atsalonary Caine. Character, May 19, 1862. The American Populat Missionary Unive commission

its annual more og here to day. Hun, Ira Harro, of New York, the President, on taking the chair referred to the sen of the country, taking strong ground against the Transports report, showing a small balance

IMPORTANT FROM SUFFOLK

THE FIGHT AT CARRSVILLE.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Destroyed.

Tearing Up of the Track and Removal of the Rails to Suffolk.

OUR LOSSES.

Our Correspondent Subsequently Wounded,

&c ..

The Correspondence of Mr. Edward F.

Den yee.

IN BINOUAC, NEAR CARRIVILLE, Va., May 15, 1868.

Recomnoissance—Light Marching Order—Col. Spear's
Caustry—The Track Torn Up—Skedaddle of the Pennsylsonia Drafted Men. dc.

On Wednesday afternoon, at about two o'clock, a recon pissance in force was started from Suffolk for the inte rior of the rebel country by way of the South Quay road. This force, which was quite large, was under command o

Owing to the expedition being entirely commanded on this occasion by Colonel Foster, Colonel Follansby, of the Sixth Massachusetts, commanded his brigade. In addi tion, our force was swelled by several regiments of Corcoran's Irish Legion, organized as a temporary brigade.

The object of this movement was to tear up the sine rairroad in the vicinity of and between Carreville and Frankin, thus destroying a portion of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad on its most important line—that between here and Weldon—thus preventing the easy trans-portation of rebel supplies from North Carolina.

our movements had in this case to be brisk, in order to gain our point before the enemy could concentrate and lige us to fight our way through them. Spear's cavalry, under command of the gallant Colonel himself, dash to our front, spread out on our flanks and scoured the

The men had no knapsacks, and but few wagous for the ransportation of their three days' rations; so there was thing to encumber us, and we were well prepared for a march the hot afternoon the men trumped along in the

forced march All the bot afternoon the men tramped along in the deat, never empiasing, but marching forward with choice, songs and jeste, making the solitules, made dead to the property of the solitules, made dead the property of the solitules, and dead the property of the solitules, and the solitules are solitules and the solitules and the solitules are solitules and we de, in darkness impostable. Wagens mired, caussia capelled but sturdy arms overturned them with may values quickness, and on we went all that night. A short pause was made at one A. N. to enable the men to make coffee and other was refresh themselves, but after one hour's rest they were summoned, and once more placed or roads. Owing to the horr ibs swamps and moreover the solid immense fires at intervals along the road to enable us to direct our footsteps and present an occasional immension in either road or water, or both, Soveral bridges brike down in the midst of this shough, and we were delayed our time time, but we continued our march and happing should of the valours of the swamp at daybreak, and thinds, with the son three hours high, in and about Carravelle. In which village Obsert Figure had had a salisant content of the state of the salisant content of the salisant c

user rected here until efternoon, when Cownel For hered our laborers for hegle their work and tear up

A brek attended opened on the right, but we had no

busily engaged in tearing up the track and running the rails to the rear on hand cars.

General Foster has determined to hold his ground, and we may have an engagement this afternoon.

All is quiet at this hour, and our men are undisturbed in their work. I write the hastily, in order to send it by a party returning to Suffolk for three days' further rations.

CARREVILLE, May 16, 1868. Progress of Our Raid—Fight Noar Carrodile—The Raid-road in Our Possession and the Track Torn Up—Gal-lantry of Our Officers and Troops—The Enemy Repulsed— Our Forces Palling Back Stooly—Reinforcements—Our Wounded, de . de.

General Peck's grand expedition into the enemy's country (of which I informed you in my hurried communica-tion of the 15th) is likely to result in a brilliant success, notwithstanding the fact that the enemy, who has dis-covered our design, seems determined to press us hard and force us to abandon our project if possible.

THE OBJECT OF OUR EXPERIMEN.

This affair, as I have informed you, is nothing more than a aid on the Roanoke and Seaboard Bailroad. It is our intention to take up and transport the rails to Suffolk, thus in

juring him in his communication with Welden and the whole of North Carolina, and at the same time depriving him of the iron, which he will find great difficulty in providing again.

CAVALAY CHANGE—THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.
Yesterday, at an early hour, our advance rotired from its position in front of Beaver Dam church, and after severe skirmishing, in which the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, under Colonel Spoar, made several charges, the enemy was driven back in confusion, and we took up a one position near, and a little infront of, Hebron churcha small frame building formerly used for devotional a small frame bending formerly used for devotional purposes, and situated less than a quarter of a mile south of Carreville. As it was no part of General Peck's plan to bring on a Feneral engagement during our puriotning expedition, the main body of our troops was kept in the rear and on the flanks of this village, Dayle' battery, supported by the Sixty-ninth New York, Lieu tenant Colonel Reed, and the One Hundred and ninth New York, Lieutenant Colonel McCounte, still hold ing their advanced position to the east of the railroad and the town, and in front of the South Quay road.

OUR PORTION ON THE PRINKERS ROLD, sowever, near Hebron church, was the only one simed at

during the day by the enemy, and here the fighting is the course of the afternoon, despite our backwardness and the small numbers engaged on our side, partook or the nature of a grand engagement. opposed to the enemy on this road were the following:—Sixth Massachusetts, Colonel Follansby; Oce Hundred and Twelfth New York, Colonel Brake: Touth New Jersey, Colonel Ryerson; two pieces of the Seventh Massachusetts buttery, Lieutenant Farrar in the readeade was a sort of point d'appui for the centre of our line of battle, and beside this building were posted our two gune, commanding the road, woods and field, and manned and officered in the most able and gallant man-ner. On the right of this house was the renth New Hundred and I well in New York, and a few paces to the rear of them Spenr's cavalry, all booted, and tied and ready for action. Thus stood our forces, with their ear and flanks, and calmly awaited the appearance of the at what point he would her! the fury was unknown which divided the two Selds on either site of the root

The inguinouse, as the dooryard of which our as

were posted, was inhabited by an old lady and her daughter. The fermer was very old and feeble, and with in-domitable plack refused to the last moment to remove berself and effects to a safe position some inties to the late and shells were riddling the house, that she left, and even then our officers were forced to resolutely insist en her departure. An ambulance was provided for her, and collected, she was hurried off to a safe position. He father was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. The enemy evidently attached much meaning to the entire withdrawal of our pickets, and did not advance as precipi tately as was expected. He doubtless foared we bad som shrewd trap prepared for him, and consequently came for ward with extreme caution.

DELAY OF THE EMENT—NARROW ENCAPE OF TOUR CORRESPONDENCY.
So long was the delay in his appearance that many

thought he would not show himself at all. Partially con-verted to the belief of this fallacy, your correspondent, in ompany with several officers, rode along the road to a with the positions of the regiments and the nature of the ground to be fought over. The only party of officers then ounted were assembled here in a knot. These I engaged in conversation, which was broken short by the sudden ap pearance of the robels from the wood in our immediate front, and the concentration on us of a succession of terrible rolleys of musketry. All the saddles were emptied in stantly—that of your correspondent mcluded—and our battery gave the warning note to the troops, who were lying in eager expectation. GALLANTRY OF COLONEL IPRAR.

At the first discharge of our nearest cannon Colonel Spear, in the most gallant, though perhaps reckless, manper, rushed across the road amid the singing of bullets artitlering, "Give it to them, bullies; here they come

We have taken no prisoners, but rebol residents hereabout inform us that General Jenkin commands the enemy's attacking forces. Judging by the force in show, we outnumber him, but about we move on the offensive we might have a different take to give the force and live a might have a different take to the force and it was only everal to akill displayed by our others that it was averted one the force and it was not everal to akill displayed by our others that it was averted one. We will of course retire by degrees, as the road taken up or destroyed, skirmishing only with the enemy and fulling his plane of a grand attack if possible I opine, however, that our last meeting with him before we recreas will be a ferce one.

in the fight of yesterday was miraculously small enemy must have nofered severely trom the calcists our guns and our infactry fire. The following are lesses as far as known :--

our guns and our infantry fire. The following are our looses as far as known—

NLEO.

Prancis Grook, 166th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Philip Hooker, 166th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

— Philip Lifeth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

— Philip Lifeth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

— Roeliver, 166th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

— Smelter, 166th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

— Smelter, 166th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

— Smelter, 166th Pennsylvania volunteers.

Albert F. Burges, 6th Massachusette, slightly.

D. Strauss, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, shoulder.

B. Lynch, 176th New York, right side.

G. Istan, 16th Massachusetts, buttery beg.

John H. Kenth, 6th Massachusetts, chest, arrived v.

Lows A. Perce, 6th Massachusetts, chest, arrived v.

Lows A. Perce, 6th Massachusetts, etc.

William H. Emmons, 10th New Jersey, slightly.

G. H. Farraworth, 6th Massachusetts, seddoner, contusion.

Helwin Clark, 6th Massachusetts, with the control of the control o

Capture of Dr. Hand by the Rebels.

Francis Morane, May 1s, 1802. Dr. Harlan, Tenth Pennsylvania, has been recipred Acting Medical Director at Hoffield. The following telegram has been received

To Dr. Generar, Medical Director, Fortress Monroe
Medical Director Programmes A contraband states the enemy expensed a personal of Contraband states the enemy expensed a person they can ed "Doctor."

J. PREM. Manor General Dr. Hand started from Carreville on Subirday evening. with an orderly. They are both missing.

FORTERS MORNOS, May 19, 1863. I have just heard that Mr. Ecward F. Lenyse, one of your special ourrespondence at Suffick, has been about, and had his horse killed in a skirming to-day.

ritmek.

Fourteen Monney, May 18, 1863. A softenmer leaded with own was burned as Corritors yesterday by the rebels. Too name was not asserts need

The New Canadian Ministry

Temporto, May 20 1803 formed will advicest the renewal for a hard term